

THE
CONDUCT
OF THE
TORIES
CONSIDER'D.

To which is prefix'd, An

EPISTLE
TO THE
Electors of *Great-Britain.*

The Second Edition.

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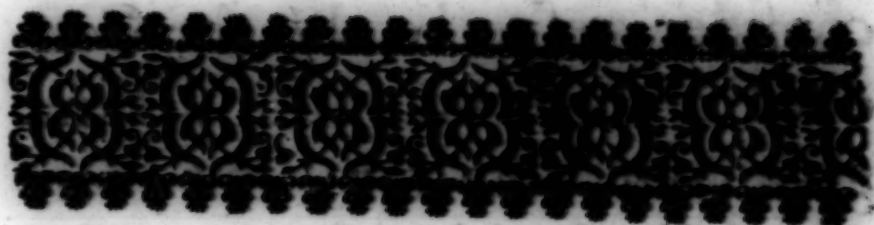
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TO THE
ELECTORS
 OF
GREAT-BRITAIN.

Gentlemen,

COnsidering how much your
 Country's future Happi-
 ness depends on the next Ele-
 ction, it cannot be improper to
 remind you of the Behaviour
 of the Men late in Power. 'Tis

at all times expected of you to consider respectively the Conduct of those you at any Time give your Vote for; but more especially at this, when our Deliverance from the Designs of many is as remarkable as their Purposes were destructive of our Happiness.

The Privileges of the People of *England* are mention'd by Foreigners with Wonder, and ought to be enjoy'd by our selves with Care. And nothing is more necessary to that Preservation than the choosing such Men for Representatives in Parliament, who have given sufficient Proof of their firm Con-

Concern for the Welfare of their Country, and Rights of their Fellow-Subjects; Men, who have not gave into a prevailing Faction at Court, or been bought to the Interest of a foreign Foe.

'Tis expected therefore of you, who have the Right of Electing, to be equally regardful of the Men you vote for, as you are of any Thing you are possess'd of; for 'tis by Virtue of our common Privilege and Right, preserv'd to us in Parliament, that we enjoy the Blessings of a free State; while our Neighbours, who have yielded up the One, have deplorably

plorably found the Loss of the Other.

This is incumbent on you, from the Trust your Fellow-Subjects have repos'd in you, by placing their Right of Voting in your Hands; for before 'twas thought adviseable to fix Conditions to that Right, each free-born Subject enjoy'd the same Privilege with the Man of highest Rank, that is, of giving the Nomination of his Representative, and Consent to his Choice.

And this I would particularly urge on the Gentlemen Electors of the City of *London*, who 'tis known only become
such

such on their Admission to the Livery. As 'tis certain the Number of Inhabitants are much more numerous than those qualify'd for Voting, the Obligation lies the stronger on you, to be careful in the Choice of your Representatives; that they be Men fully acquainted with your Trade, Charters and Privileges, and of Honesty and Integrity not to see 'em tamely betray'd and given up.

You had a very late Instance of the Endeavours of a Party to infringe the Liberty of this City, at the late Election; when the Books of Poll were kept open to an unusual time, Persons
hir'd

hir'd to personate some who had been Years deceas'd, or in foreign Parts, and at last a Return made contrary to a Majority.

Yet notwithstanding these Proceedings, as illegal as evident, the return'd Members continu'd in the House, and the Petition against them was never heard.

What Methods were taken in many Counties to gain Voices, appear'd very clearly to the Committee of Elections, on several Occasions. Some Freeholds of 20 *l. per Annum* were divided into ten Parcels, to multiply Voices; and the same

same House was possess'd by forty several Owners ; One enjoy'd the Back-door, Hogstive, and Shed ; a Second, the North Side of a Gooseberry-Bush and a Parsley-bed ; a Third, the fourth Part of a Stable, with a Stake scituate, lying and being, &c.

And yet notwithstanding the Enormity of such Abuses, the Men who got into the House by 'em were declar'd duly elected, if (as rarely fail'd) they were of the right Side, that is, in the Interest of the Ministry.

On such Considerations as these, how industrious ought

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our

our *British* Electors to be, in promoting the Interest of, and joyning their Votes for such, who have appear'd at all Times Patriots of their Liberty ; and who have dar'd to oppose the Measures of those that were betraying us head-long into Slavery, and who were teaching their Prince to answer *Prerogative* to every honest Address of the Subject.

And the Choice of such is more especially needful at this time, when we have a Sovereign over us, who in all probability will render us the most happy and flourishing Nation in the Universe, if not cramp
in

in his wife Measures by the Men who were the Clogs of the Reign of the Immortal WILLIAM.

But this is now in your Power to prevent. And may you use that Power agreeably to the ancient Honesty of *British* Electors; and not be brib'd or bug-bear'd into the Choice of those, whose only Design is advancing themselves on the Ruin of their Native Country.

That you may see sufficient Reason to justify your Rejection of them, who were the Tools of the late Ministry, I have drawn up a short Sketch

of the Conduct of that Administration, wherein I have little more than recited Matters of Fact; yet I believe every impartial Person will own, that as they were the vilest Set of Men of late Days, so had not Providence rescu'd us out of their Hands, we had soon groan'd under equal Oppression with our *French* Neighbours, and lost our valu'd Liberties; to which, by our Representatives, we should then have perceiv'd, we had not a little contributed.

The legal Freedom of choosing our Parliaments was the Honour and Happiness of our
ancient

ancient Constitution; yet with too just Reason has the Decline of it been the Complaint of late Years; for so far have we been from allowing our Members as formerly, that it has cost most of 'em considerable Sums to get into the House. There is more Reason to believe, such Methods will now be made use of than ever by a desperate Party; while the Court gives an Example, unknown of late, of leaving the Elections free; for 'tis not many Years since several Hundred thousand Pounds have been issued for the secret Service of corrupting Freeholders, and purchasing Votes. Exert

Exert your selves therefore as the Avowers of Liberty and Property, and scorn to betray the Freedom of Elections, by Bribery or Corruption.

And what may we not expect from a free Parliament? We may then hope to see the Betrayers of our Country as publickly punish'd as they have been criminal; and Supplies as chearfully given as they will be well apply'd. We may then see our Trade flourishing in all its Branches; our National Debts gradually clear'd, and our Taxes suitably diminishing: Then will our late dejected Isle raise its chearful Head,
and

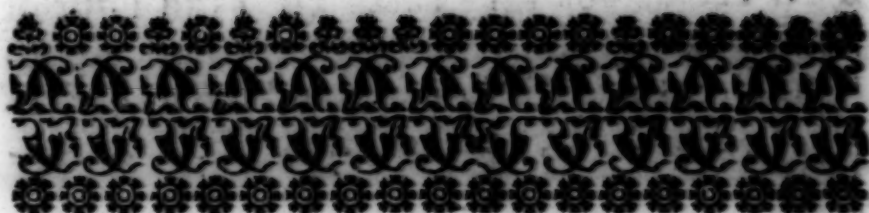
and become a Name of Praise throughout the whole Earth.

Let not false Rumours of a new intended War, nor Amusements of the Danger of our excellent and well constituted Church mislead your Choice. The Assurances the King has given to preserve the Peace of *Utrecht*, ought with every faithful Subject to be sufficient to invalidate the first; and the ill Use that at all Times has been made of the latter, should keep every honest Man from being again seduc'd by that Cant.

In the following Pages, you will find I have not kept close to the Time of the Facts related,

ted, but have only endeavour'd to let each Lover of his Country see the Practices of the Men, who wou'd again betray to confide in 'em, as they occur'd to my Mind ; Practices, so notorious as not to be deny'd, and so destructive of the Good and Welfare of our Country, as every faithful honest *Briton* will equally detest and avoid.

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CONSIDER'D.

THAT I may be perfectly understood in this Enquiry, I shall confine my Notion of a *Tory* to those of the late Ministry, and the Vindicators and Approvers of their Actions. And I believe there is no Man alive will say, that the *Examiner*, *Abel*, *Monitor*, and their Masters, were not of this Number.

How these Men have behav'd both before
and since the Demise of the late Queen, I
C shall

shall briefly review ; in which the unprejudic'd Reader of that Party (if I can light of such) will see how inconsistent they are to themselves and Principles, and how destructive of the Welfare of their Fellow-Subjects.

I shall begin at that Period of Time, which I may call the Epocha of their last Rise of Power, the Tryal of that Antiscriptural Priest, *Sacheverel* ; which prov'd the fatal Occasion to *Britain* of losing the faithfull'st ablest Ministry, and admitting another in their Room for which our Language has not yet a Name.

Who was at the Head of that Turn of Affairs, and to what Purpose that otherwise insignificant Tool of a Party was apply'd, is too well known to need Recital. The Cry of the *Danger of the Church* was the Means, and the Advancement of some till then inconsiderable Men was the End to be gain'd by it, tho' their Country was to be the unhappy Sacrifice.

'Tis true, the Success answer'd their Desire ; for quickly after the too favourable Sentence was pass'd on that worst of Criminals, for such it must be esteem'd to prostitute the
sacred

sacred Principles of Peace, to serve the vilest Purposes; notwithstanding Her Majesty had call'd it *a necessary Prosecution*, the Man, whom we shall frequently have occasion to mention, so wrought upon Her Majesty, that this Parliament is prorogu'd, and with such Certainty of a Dissolution, that Addresses were procur'd from almost every Part, fill'd with the mention of Her Majesty's *Unalienable, Indefeasible Right*; which was the Thing, they said, struck at in that memorable Trial; and repeated Assurances, that when She in Her Great Wisdom should think fit to call a New One, they wou'd send such Men as should serve the Purposes of the new intend-
ed Ministry.

Mr. *Haley* was now settled in the Queen's Favour; and the Story of *Glegg* is represented as an Artifice of the *Whigs* to cut off a Man, who is industriously reported a most honest and vigilant Patriot, to whose Fidelity Her Majesty ow'd Her Security, and *Britain* I know not what Blessings.

At first my Lord *Godolphin* is only displac'd, and Scribes hir'd to reproach him with squand'ring the Nation's Treasure, tho' not one Instance was ever produc'd against that faithful Officer; and our Neighbours and

good Allies the *Dutch* interposing but a handsome Remonstrance against a further Change, was work'd up to such a Resentment, that 'twas at this weak Gap the first Communications of an intended Peace was dar'd to be made even to Her Majesty.

Public Credit suffer'd so much upon this and other Changes, that the Directors of the *Bank* deputed Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, their Governour, (then Lord-Mayor) to St. *James's*, to discharge the Duty they ow'd their Queen, by letting Her know what ill Consequences were likely to attend such uncommon Procedures as were every Day made. But those about Her soon improv'd this to their own Advantage; which instead of meeting the Treatment it deserv'd, She was led to resent as directing Her in the Choice of Her Domesticks; and that faithful Subject and wealthy Citizen was by their Creatures publickly hiss'd and insulted as a Reward of his Service.

The Men growing into Power were so prevalent at this Time, that every Thing was ineffectual that oppos'd their Measures: The Parliament is dissolv'd; and to gain on the Populace, their Missionary is sent thro' the Nation to influence the ensuing Election.

Such

Such an Effect had this Piece of Management, that another is gain'd to the Mind of the Court, compos'd of Creatures of my Lord Treasurer, for so we are quickly to call Mr. *H—ley*; and the cashier'd Ministers Characters are now in every *Tory* Paper openly attack'd, and aspers'd as Plunderers of the Nation's Treasure, Betrayers of their Country, and Prolongers of the War, which last was now grown as odious at that of *Manager*.

A Circumstance occur'd, that very much contributed to this sudden Advance of the chief Favourite: Monsieur *Gaiscard* being call'd before the Council, so resented the base betraying of the Servant, while the Master (who was chief in the Secret) not only went unpunish'd, but sat as Judge, and was more assiduous than the rest to discover, what if known, would have made him appear the vilest Hypocrite, with a Generosity of Soul, that scorn'd by impeaching him to disclose the Designs of his Sovereign, yet thinking them unfit to be lodg'd in that faithless Heart, gave the fatal Blow.

*Unhappy Stroke! not that it went so far,
But met a Breast too harden'd for its Steel!*

For

For on this Accident, the Parliament, in a pompous Address, congratulate the Escape of that rising Man; and nothing is too much can be done for him. New Dignities are heap'd upon him; and his Faction in the House are ready to approve whatever he shall please to do.

In this Scituation of Affairs, their Scheme of a Peace is made public, which not only met with the Opposition it deserv'd from the honest Part of both Houses, as *foolish* and *knavish*; but the Elector of *Hanover*, whose Interest as daily declin'd as these Men gain'd Ground, by his Minister here deliver'd a *Memorial*, which for the Honesty of the Intention, the Strength of the Argument, and Remonstrance to those pernicious Preliminaries, which afterwards took Effect, deserves to be transcrib'd in Gold to latest Ages; wherein he assures Her Majesty, that each of the Confederates, as engag'd by Treaty, wou'd not only perform all that was stipulated for, but wou'd avoid nothing more than a separate Peace, so contrary to the very Design of the grand Alliance.

But this was so far from being hearken'd to, that his Minister is forbid the Court, as Count *Gallas* the Emperor's had been before; and

and a Congress appointed, which when open'd, was only to carry on the Farce that was begun between our Court and that of *France*; for when that Assembly was met, nothing was left to be done but to retrench the small Offers made to the other Confederates, excepting those who were in the Intrigue, and conclude the Treaty.

But there is one Part of their Conduct about this time, I must not let slip, and that was the Business of *Denain*. They had confidently told the Allies, that tho' they had displac'd the General, yet they had prefer'd another to that Post, who bore till then an unexceptionable Character; that tho' they purpos'd to admit a Congress, yet their utmost Endeavours shou'd not be wanting in the Field.

Accordingly the Duke of Or^m~~ond~~ is sent over, and our gallant Troops, with those of the Confederates led within sight of the Enemy, and ready to give the last Stroke to the War, when on the Eve of the Battle an Order is produc'd to draw off our Forces, and leave our betray'd Confederates. Monstrous Perfidiousness! Base Desertion! How ought that brave generous Man to resent this Treatment of his Honour, who was made the Instrument

strument of this infamous Treachery; of which I cannot believe him in the Secret?

And having mention'd the displacing of the General, who can reflect upon their Treatment of him but with Detestation! How was he libell'd and traduc'd by the Dregs of their Party! Nay, so far were they arriv'd in Effrontry, that his very Victories are reproach'd; and the Author of the *Conduct of the Allies* had the Confidence to assure us, that we lost by his Conquests, and 'twould have been more to our Advantage to have been beaten half his Campaigns. The Event, indeed, has pretty clearly explain'd the Riddle; for no Conqueror of *French* Generosity could have impos'd worse Terms of Peace than those, after all our unequal'd Successes, we were betray'd into by the Masters of that mercenary Writer.

But when they found Reflections of this kind too vile for Reception; they took a new Method, and endeavour'd to blacken his Character by a Meanness too low for his Thought; that is, the defrauding his Soldiers even of their Bread. And when his Friends had so fully vindicated that great Man, that Envy's self seem'd confounded; yet every now and then would one of their unhallow'd Voices mouthe
ye *Bread! Bread!* The

The Truth of the Matter was, The General had always acted with too much Honour and Sincerity to be continu'd under the New Administration; and he was too much in the Favour of his Countrymen, to be displac'd without some shew of Cause; and this they thought most effectually done by this low Calumny, which as they were permitted, nay directed by their Grand *Machiavel* to insinuate to the unthinking Mob, so those many of the ungrateful who fought under his Banner would not fail to do their part as openly in the House of Commons.

The Methods they took to make the Preliminaries of Peace go down, are worth observing: The Nation they found in general at their first Publication surpriz'd that worse Terms shou'd be offer'd, than before were propos'd by those of *Gertruydenberg*, considering we had been equally successful hitherto. A Salvo they saw necessary; and that was, the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and some seeming large Concessions to *Great-Britain*; and these were the daily Topicks of their Pamphleteers, to still the Minds of the People: But one we have seen since a meer Trick and Bubble upon our Nation, and the other deserves little better Name.

However, nothing was talk'd of after the Conclusion of the Congress, but the Advantages that accru'd to *Britain* by the 8th and 9th Article of Commerce, and what matter what became of our Neighbours? For these Men told us now openly, we were justify'd in so doing; the Allies having always been deficient in Men and Money, and our Nation too impoverish'd to have carry'd on the War any longer. The first of these Reasons, as it affected the *Dutch*, they had fully answer'd by their Memorial; and the Emperor gave such Assurances of his utmost Efforts, as well as of those of the Empire, that could not have been question'd by any but these doughty Politicians. As to the Incapacity of our selves, and the Time when this Notion was advanc'd, even before the *Direct* Assembly, all our Allies look'd upon us as the greatest and most powerful Nation in the World, and should never have been thought otherwise of, if those vile Traytors to the Honour of their Country had not spread such Falsities to carry on the worst of Designs; for certainly, never any conquering Nation before, upon the Entrance on a Negotiation for a Treaty of Peace, ever nois'd it abroad, that they were unable to carry on the War.

But

But the Truth on't is, these Men saw plainly, that the War was carry'd on too successfully, and Money rais'd too chearfully, and that of Necessity the House of *Austria* must be possess'd of its just Right the Monarchy of *Spain* and the *Indies*, and their Pretender to that of *Britain* for ever excluded, if a speedy End was not put to the Glorious Advances of our Arms. 'Twas necessary therefore to amuse the Publick with false Rumours of an Inequality in the Burden of the War, and of secret Designs in the Confederates to have procur'd a separate Peace for themselves, the more easily to impose such a One upon a Nation, who till now never so basely deserted an Alliance, cemented by all the Obligations of Honour and Conscience.

But these Peace-makers not only deserted the Confederates, but the Welfare of our Nation too; for when the Treaty of Commerce came to be laid before the House, from whence 'twas to receive its Sanction, it appear'd so pernicious to the Trade and Interest of *Britain*, that 'twas rejected even by that Parliament.

And if a Majority of a House, who were in the Designs of the Ministry, were against

that Bill of Commerce ; what would a truly *British* Parliament have done to the Contrivers of it ; and what may they not dread from such a One as we hope the next will be ?

In short, the Ministry saw plainly, that this was what had lost them considerable Ground ; and that the Nation now too well understood what they meant by an *Advantageous Peace*. *Dunkirk* remain'd undemolish'd, excepting that Part which should have continu'd a Security to our Garrison there, nor had they Interest enough in their Master the *French King* to have that important Point comply'd with : They engage therefore their Tools the *Mercator* and *Examiner* ; the first to defend the Benefits we were to receive by the Commerce-bill, and to roar it against all the Arguments to the contrary, as tho' he had gain'd a Victory ; and the latter, to vilify and ridicule all that should be said for the Demolition.

'Tis well known how he treated Mr. *Steele* on this Account by his Masters Direction ; for certainly he could not be so abandon'd to his Friend, as to do it of Choice : Let Mr. *Steele* say what he would, all the Answer he met with from this Prostitute of a Scribler was
only

only Rhapsody, tho' design'd for solemn Banter. However, 'tis certain, the hearty Alarm he gave on this Occasion to rouse the fallen Spirits of his Countrymen, was then deem'd the greatest Crime by the Ministry; and I never heard any other assign'd by the frank Tories for his Expulsion.

But to satisfy us for the Loss of our Trade in general, they found out a particular Branch wherewith to amuse the Nation, and that was the Darling Project of the prime Manager. This at first was propos'd to pay off the Nation's Debts without a Penny Expence, and to bring in immense Treasures from the *Terra incognita* of the South-Seas: But we soon found it vanish'd like their other Advantages talk'd of to their Country; and that instead of clearing our Debts by the Products of that Trade, public Money has been repeatedly lost, and the Nation farther involv'd, to assist and keep up a Company, which has not yet sent one Ship to their imaginary golden Coasts.

Our Trade, as every Thing else, was betray'd to our new Friends, and no way of Redress was left us; for when the House of Lords, on the Representation of the Spanish Merchants, address'd to know the Advisers to the Peace with Spain, the Minions of Her
Ma-

Majesty counsell'd to give that concise Answer, *My own Perogative*; which Stile (the Sublime of Absolute Power) was growing but too familiar to *British* Ears.

While the Chiefs were acting thus about the Throne, their Instruments were equally busy in paving the Way for whatever was to be acted in the Sequel of their Designs. The Protestant Succession was conceiv'd by the most discerning Men to be in danger; and nothing was thought a better Security than to have a Branch of the Illustrious House reside here. A Writ was accordingly demanded to call the Duke of *Cambridge* to his Place in the House of Peers. But what is the *Tory* Behaviour upon it? 'Tis peremptorily deny'd from Above, and Letters sent to dissuade him from coming; and the Underlings fill their Pamphlets with the Infination, that his Design was to dethrone the Queen, and other fulsome Falshoods, to spirit up the People to a Dislike of him and his Family.

That there was Ground for this prevailing Apprehension of Danger to the Protestant Interest in the House of *Hanover*, will appear from a few Circumstances taken at one View, as well as from the Sense of both Houses, where 'twas so evident, as it had pass'd into a Vote,
had

had not the Question been perplex'd by those, who were unwilling the real Danger should appear at all.

The Circumstances hinted to be consider'd, are, The Pretender's continuing in *Lorain*, with the Title of King of *Great-Britain*, after we were told pressing Instances had been made to that Duke, who is no mightier than a Lord Lieutenant of a County, for his Remove; The Sentence of Mr. *Bedford's* being revok'd, whose Book was wrote with no other View than to support this Pretender's Right to the Crown of these Realms; and the Enlisting Men for his Service in *Ireland*, many of whom, after Conviction, were repriev'd from time to time.

Nor should we forget another Point of their Management in this Affair of the Succession; The Friends of the House of *Hanover*, when they found their Endeavours ineffectual to obstruct the concluding the late Treaty, yet resolv'd to secure the Interest of that Family in it if possible; and accordingly mov'd with the heartiest Zeal to have all the Confederates invited to be Guarantees of it; which the *Tory* Party (those Men so sincerely attach'd to that House) oppos'd with such Warmth, that
 'twas

'twas carry'd in the Negative, as was every thing else that had but a Tendency to render that Succession secure.

And their Behaviour towards my Lord *Townshend* will farther clear up their late boasted Affection for that illustrious Family, which has so happily succeeded to our Crown: This Lord, for negotiating and concluding the Treaty of Barrier with the *Dutch*, (wherein as we were the Guarantees of that, they became so of our Succession as legally settled in the House of *Hanover*,) was voted by these Men an Enemy to his Country. And what they meant by that Vote, will appear from their Oracle, the Author of *the Conduct of the Allies*, &c. who complains, that hereby the Succession was so secur'd as not to be alter'd without the Consent of the *Dutch*: From whence, I think, it is no bad Reasoning to infer they had such an Alteration in view; Especially considering, that when this destructive Treaty as they term'd it came to be amended by them, 'twas only in those Points which were the Fences of that Succession.

These are Considerations that sufficiently evidence, with what Reason these Men were charg'd, by the true Lovers of their Country,

try, with Designs contrary to the Interest of the House of *Hanover*: Which, tho' they deny'd, when in Power, with a matchless Countenance; yet since their just Disgrace has been acknowledg'd publickly by the *Staff*. I hope no body will pretend to have Front enough to contend with him, who without doubt tells Truth in that Part of his History.

'Twere endless to mention every particular Circumstance of their Conduct during their Reign under her late Majesty; or I might recite the manner of their yielding *Spain* and the *Indies* to the House of *Bourbon*, after the Queen from the Throne had so repeatedly told her Subjects, the rescuing them from that House was one great Cause of beginning and continuing of the War; the scandalous Infinguation of Exorbitancy of Power, by that Addition to the House of *Austria*; and the base Abandoning the unhappy *Catalans*, who were engag'd in the War by the Assurances of Assistance from the maritime Powers: But as their Story will continue in History the Remembrance of the prevailing Villainy of a Faction here, 'twill be an Example likewise to each free People to defend their Liberties till they expire with them.

Who can reconcile these Actions with the many Professions of procuring for *all* the Allies their reasonable Satisfaction; and for *Britain* such Advantages in Trade as we were heretofore Strangers to? To what Vocabulary must we apply, to know the Meaning of the Language of a few past Years? Draw a Veil, kind Time, o'er the contradictory Speeches, Assurances and Treaties of One deceas'd, burying in Silence with her Dust all but *her Vertues*; yet quick bring to Light, and *Justice* too, the gross Perfidy and vile Deceit of those, who by their pernicious Counsels gave *them* any Slur.

But as Falshood is rarely conceal'd long, and Villains cannot be true always to their own Design, Suspicions grew daily between the Ministry, and they began to divide among themselves; warm Words often happen'd, which when rumour'd, was either confidently deny'd or jested away, by the *Examiner*, *Monitor*, *Post-Boy*, and their other Writers; and by the Address of the Chief (who was the Person suspected) frequently compos'd; till a Matter occur'd so full of Demonstration, that the Queen was convinc'd Knavery lay among 'em; and where she plac'd it, we may judge from the Action of her last Minutes, the Removal of the Treasurer.

And

And now let us take a little Notice of their Demeanour since Her Majesty's Decease, and the Decline of their ill-us'd Power.

The mention'd Removal of the *Staff* gave an Alarm to the Party, who now could no longer bear it out with their wanted Boasts of Harmony in the Ministry; nor could they triumph as usual in the Integrity of the Remov'd, it being done by a Hand for whom they always pretended a mighty Veneration; but as that was only *pretended*, so to keep the true Reason of his Remove from the Publick, 'tis rumour'd by his Creatures that this Action was too near her End to be deliberate, (exquisite Modesty!) and that had he liv'd, he had been again fix'd in that Station: If we consider where she plac'd it, 'twill still any Calumny of this Kind, it being put into the Hands of One who had preserv'd himself clear of the rest of the Ministry's destructive Designs; and the *Staff* has appear'd already in such proper Lights, as he must have been very sanguine at that time to have any Hope of such a Restoration.

During the Time of the Regency (some of whom by their Places were of that Number) the Faction were not without Hopes of being employ'd, especially the displac'd *Staff*,

on the King's Arrival; and so necessary was this Opinion to be spread, that their Writers the *Examiner* and *Monitor* expir'd with this as their last Breath, and the *Post-Boy* insinuated Passages frequently to support it, till the special Order that came for the Remove of the Secretary prov'd the Blast of this general Report. But the *Staff*, who set up a distinct Interest from the rest, pursu'd Measures to countenance this Belief of him; till finding himself justly as well as equally disregarded, he makes an Appeal to the People he had injur'd, in his *Short History*. The Merits of which is so well understood, that tho' the others appear as guilty as they were charg'd by their Adversaries, yet the *Staff* is so far from being more innocent, that he can only be said to have verifi'd the vulgar Proverb, to be the Greatest, and impeach first.

But let us leave these Chiefs of a fallen Faction to the Justice of our Supream, and the Contempt of the Injur'd, and see how the Gross of the Party have behav'd since the Accession.

And who can review without Horror their Behaviour towards a Prince, the Mirror of Monarchy, on the Day of his Inauguration? What Tumults, what Affronts, what Contempt

tempt, in almost every County? In some Murders, and the most violent Outrages; in others, mourning May-poles and silent Bells; and in a third, contemptuous Figures and Representations; All acted by the Men who were the Zealots of *Absolute Obedience*. and *Non-resistance*. Horrible Contradiction!

Nor must we forget the *unanimous* Honour confer'd by an University upon a Man, whom His Majesty had for his Behaviour recall'd from his eminent Station: Is this a Proof of their Duty and Affection? Or were they to complement their Idol Doctor by such an Affront of their Sovereign? For Shame, ye Patrons of the Passive Theme, let not your own Examples preach Rebellion!

To carry on their Designs most effectually, the *Tories* now fly to their *dernier* Resort, the old weather-beaten Topic of the *Church's Danger*. One would think the Nation had been so often banter'd with this, that there should be no room left to fear its being again so impos'd on; yet so sensible are they of the Efficacy of this Bait, that they confidently boast their carrying the Elections by it, and doubt not to obstruct the good Measures of the Court.

I began this short View of the *Conduct of the Tories* with an Eye chiefly to the next Choice of Members of Parliament; that as my honest Countrymen might have a just Detestation of the Practices of the late Ministry, so that above all Things they would avoid the choosing those Men, who were so false to the Interest of their Country, as to be Instruments in the House to serve their Purposes, and betray the Nation's Welfare, under the sacred Shelter of Friends to the Establish'd Church. I am fully perswaded, the best Churchmen, in their Sense, that is, the heartiest for its Discipline and Rites, were always the sincerest in the Interest of the State; and I defy any of their Opposites, who glory in the Title of High-Churchmen, to produce one Instance to the contrary.

I would therefore give this as a *Caveat* against their Clamour of the Danger of a Church; which is so incorporated with the State, that while our Constitution prevails in the latter, the former must necessarily subsist with all its valu'd Privileges and Splendor: Nor can it be improper to remind you, that this same Set of Men, who now are industriously spreading Rumours of the Church's Danger, did not fail to do the same in the Reign of Her late Majesty, whose Affection for the Church I believe no body will doubt. In

In short, the noisy Gentlemen who raise these Clamours do little more for the Church they would be thought so fond of; and I doubt not but as our National and well constituted Church will continue in its present Prosperity, the Noise of its Danger will vanish with Disdain, and the ill-designing Fomentors of it meet the Treatment they deserve.

To conclude : Let the Electors of *Great-Britain* consider the Behaviour of these Men at any Time or in any Reign when they were in Power, and they will find it has been ever as in the last; either sacrificing the Honour and Trade of their Country to Foreigners; abandoning their Allies; putting inglorious Periods to prosperous Wars; betraying the Secrets of Councils, to prevent their Success; bullying their Confederates; or oppressing their Fellow-Subjects, not only in their Estates, but Consciences too. And who among a free People would not rather shun them as a spreading Contagion, than trust our Rights in their Hands, by choosing them for Representatives, who have as constantly betray'd that Trust as it has been lodg'd in them, and we have no Reason to believe they will be more honest now than formerly.

F I N I S.

